

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th April 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta ...	2,100	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	175	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhinī"	Chittagong ...	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....	27th March 1882.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	700	27th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....
7	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ...	.....	1st April 1882.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto ...	.....	4th ditto.
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	28th March 1882.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	
12	"Chāruvartā"	Sherapore, Mymensing ...	.....	27th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	2nd April 1882.
14	"Dūt"	Calcutta ...	.....	3rd ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	
16	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	1st ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye... ..	200	5th ditto.
18	"Medinī"	Midnapore ...	.....	1st ditto.
19	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	31st March 1882.
20	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
21	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	3rd April 1882.
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	.....	26th March 1882.
23	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	31st ditto.
24	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	30th ditto.
26	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	500	26th March & 2nd April 1882.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	29th ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	3rd April 1882.
29	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....
30	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	1st ditto.
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha"	Commillah ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Samvad Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	31st March to 4th April 1882.
34	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	3rd to 5th April 1882.
35	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	1st to 7th ditto.
36	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	5th & 6th ditto.
37	"Prabhātī"	Ditto ...	.....	31st March to 5th April 1882.
38	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto ...	365	4th April 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
40	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	28th March 1882.
41	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	28th ditto.
42	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	3rd April 1882.
43	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....	1st ditto.
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
44	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	31st March 1882.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
45	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....	5th April 1882.
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
46	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
	URIYA.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	
48	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
49	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
50	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
51	"Kshatriya Pátriká"	Patna ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Sahachar*, of the 29th March, has read with great pleasure the decision of the Government of India in the case of Mahomed Hyat Khan. It is nobody's fault that the stain cast on Hyat Khan's good name could not be removed. Government has done him justice.

Mahomed Hyat Khan's case.

SANACHAR,
March 29th, 1882.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Paridarshak*, of the 26th March, observes, in reference to the questions framed by the Education Commission for the examination of witnesses, that they clearly show that Government desires to throw the cost of education on the people. The adoption of this policy in the present state of the country will doubtless impede her progress. The wealthy among the native community do not take much interest in the matter of education: they can pour oil upon the oiled head. For the purpose of pleasing Europeans, they can well afford to spend hundreds of thousands of rupees, because in this way they can gain a name as well as titles of distinction from Government; while, on the contrary, a native millionaire does not readily part with so much as a *cowri* in furtherance of any truly charitable undertaking. It is the middle classes who are found to evince an interest in all works of public utility, but their means are limited. Government should not therefore pursue a line of policy which is both injurious and is opposed to reason.

Government and high education.

PARIDARSHAK,
March 26th, 1882.

3. The same paper protests against the repeal of the import duties, and the reduction of the salt duties—measures for which there was not the least necessity. The duties in question, not being direct taxes, were never felt to be oppressive. The Government of India, which is always in lack of funds, has needlessly surrendered a large revenue by its unwise action in the matter of these duties.

The import and the salt duties.

PARIDARSHAK.

4. The same paper contains an article headed "The future of Sylhet." The writer draws a very gloomy picture of the future of that district, and observes that its decadence commenced from the time when it was separated from Bengal, and placed under the Assam Commission. It has been checked in its progress by half a century. The extension of the Local Rates Regulation to Sylhet has been productive of extreme hardship to the landholders.

The future of Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK.

5. The *Sadharami*, of the 26th March, makes the following observations on the scheme of issuing "stock notes":—The interest to be allowed on these notes is indeed slightly higher than that allowed on deposits at the Savings Bank, but the advantage appears small in comparison with the great disadvantage which the notes would labor under, namely, that they could not be cashed at the treasury. It is doubtful, considering the low rate of interest offered by Government, whether the scheme will prove successful. In the mofussil the ordinary rate of interest is $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It must not be supposed however, that "stock notes" will be completely a failure. Instead of that being the case, the probability, on the contrary, is that persons of moderate means residing in district and sub-divisional towns and adjacent localities will use these notes to a limited extent. In this connection the writer concludes by making two suggestions for the acceptance of Government. These are (1) that the notes should be made legal tender—at least that they may be cashed at any Government treasury; and (2) that clear rules should be laid down indicating, in case of the loss of a stock note, what steps should be taken for its re-issue. Here it must be observed that if the vexatious procedure which governs the issue of duplicate promissory notes and other

"Stock notes."

SADHARAMI,
March 26th, 1882.

Government paper were made applicable in the case of stock notes, there would be small chance of their being popular.

SADHARANI,
March 26th, 1882.

6. We extract the following observations from another article in the same paper:—A perusal of Lord Ripon's speech on the subject of education clearly shows

Government aided schools.

that Government is prepared to make over the charge of high education to the people themselves, and take that of primary education into its own hands. It is not easy to foresee the effect which will be produced upon the higher schools in villages if the amount of Government contribution in aid of high instruction is reduced. Most village schools are maintained by the contributions of the local zemindars and the aid granted by Government, few among them possessing any endowments which could secure their stability. It is therefore not unoften the case that the decline of a school sets in, sometimes culminating in its disappearance, even when it continues to receive the Government aid, because the zemindar who supported it has become poorer. One can reckon upon the permanence of a village school only when the number of pupils is found to be daily increasing. Now the number of pupils in schools in the mofussil decreases from a variety of causes. The boys usually attending a village school come from various distances, the longest being about three miles. Since the outbreak of malarious fever in this country, the attendance in village schools has been considerably thinned. The weak and fever-stricken boys are not able to daily travel from four to six miles. Another point that is to be noted is the impracticable nature of the village roads during the rainy season, which make it impossible even for healthy boys to attend school during that period of the year. A further fact deserves consideration. The people are poor and apathetic. Persons who work at some sub-divisional town, and put up there, as a rule place their boys in the local school, as soon as their means permit of this being done. They thus come to lose all interest in the schools of their native villages, which decline in consequence. Of late Government also has reduced its grant for high class village schools. It therefore behoves the Education Commission to take the subject of Government aided village schools into its careful consideration.

SADHARANI.

7. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of Government to the hardship which is being caused to the inhabitants of villages near

A tax on date trees.

Patuakhali, in the Backergunge district, by the action of the local excise officers in levying a tax on their date-trees, although the assesseees do not prepare *toddy* from the date-juice. In consequence of this proceeding they have to pay for the possession of date-trees twice over. They pay rent to the zemindar, and again this tax to Government.

CHARU VARTA,
March 27th, 1882.

8. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 27th March, suggests that the Education Commission should take the evidence of some of the more experienced and independent

The Education Commission.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and of the Secretaries of the leading schools in the country.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 27th, 1882.

9. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 27th March, remarks that of late, criminal cases in the mofussil have begun to present a new aspect. Formerly

A new phase of criminal trials.

the authorities put forth great efforts to convict the defendants, but now, though their efforts in that direction have not entirely ceased, still, if a defendant can by any means escape punishment, Government at once turns back upon the plaintiff, and seeks to have him punished, and the police sends him up for trial under section 211 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This new procedure may really prove beneficial, if, by showing the dangers of litigation, it succeed in lessening the number of criminal cases. The authorities, however, cannot be reasonably credited with any such desire;

on the contrary, the opinion commonly held by them is that the weak should be enabled to cause the downfall of the strong. The result, therefore, of the new procedure will be to cause the conviction of either the defendant or the plaintiff, and to lead to an increase in the number of prisoners in jails.

10. The same paper remarks that the repeal of the import duties will benefit Manchester and Liverpool at the expense of India. The Liberal party

[The import duties.

which has thus conciliated them will now probably enjoy a long lease of power. The nascent cloth industries of India, however, will be ruined by foreign competition, and the enormous loss of revenue caused by the repeal of the cotton and the reduction of the salt duties will most likely some day necessitate the imposition of a fresh tax on the people of this country. There has not been, indeed, such a necessity this year; but the budgets of the Finance Ministers possess a singular likeness to tricks of legerdemain, and can show a surplus or a deficit, according to the exigencies of the moment. The writer concludes by exhorting his fellow-countrymen to discontinue the use of Manchester piece-goods.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
March 27th, 1882.

11. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 28th March, regrets to have to notice that Major Baring's financial statement is

Reduction of public expenditure.

entirely silent on the question of reduction of public expenditure, which is the only way in which Indian finance can be restored to its normal condition. The expenditure will doubtless go on increasing, but means do not exist for effecting a proportionate increase of revenue. With the extension of railway communication, of course, there will be an expansion of revenues, but expenditure always moves faster. Native public opinion has therefore always demanded that public expenditure should be reduced, and the late administration also recognized the reasonableness of the demand. Hence the appointment of the Army Commission. It was expected that the enormous army charges would be reduced, but it appears from the speech made by the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council that the utmost that will be done in this direction will be to reduce the number of native troops in the Indian Army. This will effect but small saving.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 28th, 1882.

12. The same paper expresses its unqualified approval of the observations made in the Budget by Major Baring on the subject of the opium monopoly.

The anti-opium agitation.

13. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th March, exhorts native capitalists of Calcutta, Dacca, and Narayangunge to

Competition with Manchester.

establish joint-stock companies and set up cloth-mills in this country. This is the opportunity, and they should not miss it. Manchester piece-goods, which are now sent to this country, are of an inferior character, and have become unpopular.

BHARAT MIHIR.

SAHACHAR,
March 29th, 1882.

14. The same paper is able, from enquiries made for the purpose, to inform Government that the price of salt remains the same as before to the ordinary

The Budget.

consumer, and that those for whose benefit the salt duties were reduced have not benefited by the measure. The same remark is made as regards the price of British piece-goods. So that it is clear that the repeal of the cotton duties and the reduction of the salt duties have not brought any advantage to the people. The continuance of the license-tax is viewed with great dissatisfaction. The repeal of the import duties is sought to be justified by an appeal to free-trade principles. But does free trade exist even in England? The fact is, there is free trade only in regard to corn and to those articles which do not grow in England, but are required for the purposes of the British manufactures. Thus cotton and iron are

SAHACHAR.

admitted into England free of duty. As regards other articles, a heavy import duty is levied on them, and the revenue from this source amounts to 30 crores of rupees. Free trade indeed! The truth is, every Government rightly seeks to foster the indigenous industries of the country, and the Government of India also, if it had possessed independence in financial matters, would never have, by repealing the import duties under the plea of a bastard free trade, ruined the rising Indian industries.

SAMACHAR,
March 29th, 1882.

15. The same paper notices the eagerness of Christian missionaries to give evidence before the Education Commission as a very significant fact. They are exceedingly anxious that Government should retire from the field of education, leaving it to be occupied by them. The prospect, however, is viewed with apprehension by the natives of the country.

PRATIKAR,
March 31st, 1882.

16. We give below the substance of an article in the *Pratikar*, of the 31st March:—For some time past there have occurred disputes between Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., and the ryots of certain villages under sub-division Jungypore. It was this matter which chiefly contributed to the humiliation of the late Deputy Magistrate, Atul Baboo. That officer always endeavoured to do justice between the parties, but his decisions gave great umbrage to the local manager of the Company, and consequently to the Magistrate, who favours them. Atul Baboo was disgraced and transferred from Jungypore. The present Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Dwarkanath Sen, is also said to have incurred the Magistrate's displeasure, because he too, like his predecessor, has been acting in an impartial spirit. It is therefore almost certain that Dwarka Baboo also, if reported against by Mr. Mosley, will be transferred from the sub-division. In the meantime, the villages which are the scene of the disputes have been transferred to the Lalbagh sub-division, with the result that henceforth all cases arising from those disputes will be tried by Mr. Beames. Does this mean that cases in which a European is a party cannot be properly tried by a native Deputy Magistrate? Now, if the Europeans in this case are dissatisfied with the decisions of the native Magistrate, and the new arrangement has been made to please them, why should the ryots, it may be asked, be expected to be satisfied with Mr. Beames' decision?

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
April 1st, 1882.

17. A correspondent of the *Sulabha Samachar*, of the 1st April, asks Government to institute a system of examinations for all persons who practise as doctors in villages without having undergone a medical training. At present the number of such quacks is very large.

BANGABASI,
April 1st, 1882.

18. The *Bangabasi*, of the 1st April, remarks that, in consideration of the learning and ability possessed by moon-sifs, and the hard work done by them, it behoves Government to increase their salaries. This will be an act of justice to them, now that Deputy Magistrates have had their pay increased.

SADHARANI,
April 2nd, 1882.

19. The *Sadharani*, of the 2nd April, remarks that the sentiments expressed in the Government resolution appointing the Education Commission have produced great uneasiness in the public mind regarding the future of high education. Government has clearly stated that it is no longer prepared to bear the costs of educating the wealthy and middle classes, that the existing Government colleges and high schools should henceforth be supported partially by grants-in-aid, that the schooling fees should be increased, that the value of the scholarships should be reduced, and that the present system of giving grants-in-aid should be modified. These all point to the conclusion that high education will not receive encouragement.

20. The same paper directs the attention of Government to the

The supply of provisions for troops on march.

necessity of repealing the law which requires zemindars to supply provisions for troops while

marching through their estates. The present arrangement causes zemindars considerable inconvenience and loss, and wounds their religious susceptibilities. They are required to be present in the camp under heavy penalties. A large quantity of the provisions collected by them is often rejected, and this they have to sell at a loss. The prices given are frequently lower than what prevail in the country. They are required to supply beef and pork, which are abominations to them.

SADHARANI,
March 29th, 1882.

21. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 2nd April, trusts that the result of

The Education Commission.

the deliberations of the Education Commission will not be to impose a check upon the

spread of high education. Government, it may be hoped, will not listen to the ill-informed and interested clamour of a few Christian missionaries for primary instruction.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 2nd, 1882.

22. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 3rd April, directs

Inundations of the Mayurákshi in the Beerbhoom district.

the attention of Government to the loss of crops, and the extreme hardship caused to the

inhabitants by the inundations of the Mayurákshi river in certain villages under thana Labhpore in the district of Beerbhoom. The village embankments have been partially destroyed, and need repairs. The inhabitants are ready to pay half the necessary costs, and ask Government to pay the remainder from the Public Works Cess Fund.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 3rd, 1882.

23. The same paper contains an article on the outstill system. It is

The outstill system.

remarked that the policy of which this measure is an outcome is a one-sided one, aiming,

as it does, exclusively at an increase of revenue, and overlooking the injurious effect produced on the health and morals of the people. The outstill system has cheapened liquor and led to an increase of drunkenness. Lord Ripon is asked to interfere.

SOM PRAKASH.

24. The observations made by the same paper on the scheme of

"Stock notes."

stock notes are similar to those noticed before.

The Editor, however, suggests that to ensure their popularity, it will be necessary to augment the rate of interest, and to make the interest accruing thereon payable at the post-office, and not, as has been laid down in the Government resolution dealing with the subject, at the district treasury.

SOM PRAKASH.

25. The same paper, after admitting that Lord Ripon is really

Free trade in India.

anxious to introduce free trade into India, asks if this is practicable. The repeal of the

cotton duties—an advantage as it always is to England—was feasible enough, and did not require much moral courage on the part of Government. If the application of free trade principles could be extended to the export of articles of indigenous manufacture, then alone would the sincerity of Government be made patent. Gunpowder and arms, for instance, could be cheaply made in India, but would Government allow them to be exported free of duty? If it did, the Arms Act would have to be repealed. Perhaps the existence of political reasons, it might be said, would not allow this to be done. Precisely. It then comes to this: that free trade is good for a free country, but not for one in which there are many peculiar circumstances to be taken into account. As regards the license-tax again, is not this a tax similar to the duty hitherto levied on the Manchester piece-goods? Does it not handicap native industries? If free trade is good for India, why not repeal the license-tax? It will be perhaps said that it is necessary for revenue purposes. Exactly. The cotton duties were also necessary for

SOM PRAKASH.

revenue purposes. If the one cannot be repealed, so cannot the other. Both must stand or fall together.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 3rd, 1882.

26. The same paper observes that to attain the object for which the Education Commission has been appointed, it will be necessary for the members to arrive at

The Education Commission.

their conclusions only after considering the peculiar circumstances of every province, and making themselves personally acquainted with the state of the country. The Governor-General desires that the people should bear the costs of their own education. This desirable result, however, would be only possible when they have advanced so far in the way of high education, as to realise the value of independent effort. The more high education has spread, the greater has been the desire of the people to undertake the charge of education. It is therefore not a reasonable course to seek to check at once the spread of high education, and to foster primary instruction. The members of the Commission should undertake a tour from village to village, and ascertain the educational wants of the people. The evidence given by the Christian missionaries before the Commission clearly show that the witnesses do not know anything about the state of things in the mofussil.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 3rd, 1882.

27. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd April, remarks that the statement made by the missionary witnesses in answer to the questions asked them by the Education Commission to the effect that there

Proposal to establish normal schools.

should be set up normal schools in this country for the training of teachers, is simply absurd. Considering the present state of education among the people, there does not exist the least necessity for such schools, and the missionary witnesses only betrayed their ignorance of the true state of matters by expressing a contrary opinion. What is required is that educated men who work as teachers in Government and non-Government schools should have sufficient inducement held out to them to stick to their work. This they cannot do at present, inasmuch as their services are not properly remunerated. These men, most of whom are graduates of the University, and have had the benefit of the lectures of learned European professors, do not need to be taught the system of teaching in a normal school. Nor would the establishment of normal schools serve any useful purpose if the salaries of teachers were not simultaneously increased.

URDU GUIDE,
April 4th, 1882.

28. A correspondent of the *Urdu Guide*, of the 4th April, does not think that the proposed railway line connecting Hooghly and Nychatty will prove a remunerative undertaking, inasmuch as facilities of

A railway line connecting Hooghly and Nychatty.

communication both by land and water exist between the localities. Another disadvantage which the proposed line labours under is that, if constructed, it will have to be taken over grounds now occupied by the tomb of Haji Mohsin, and by dwelling-houses in Hooghly. Instead, therefore, of the projected line, a line from Memari *viâ* Culna to Ranaghât would be a boon to the inhabitants.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1882.